AMERICAN THEATRE-8-Myles Aroon. BIJOU-8:15-The Widow Jones. BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-El Capitan. CARNEGIE HALL-2-Concert.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-The Great Diamond Rol EMPIRE THEATRE-8:20-Bohemia. EDEN MUSEE—Concert.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—The Speculator. GARDEN THEATRE—8:30—His Absent Boy GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—Thoroughbred.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 8:15—Trilby.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Heart of Maryland.

HOYT'S THEATRE—8:30—A Black Sheep. IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Die Kinder der Ex KOSTER & BIAL'S -S-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-The Prisoner of Zenda.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-8-Circus.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Testimonial. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening Exhibition. OLYMPIA-8:15-Marguerite.

PASTOR'S-12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—12-12 midnight
Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Chimmie Fadden.

STAR THEATRE—S—The Last Stroke.
WALDORF—3:30—Song Recital.
14TH STREET THEATRE—S:15—The Village Postmaster

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New-Dork Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1896. SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Bourgeois Ministry resigned; President Faure immediately accepted the surrender of the portfolios - Mr. Labouchere interpellated the Government in the House of Commons regarding the Venezuela question. Buluwayo is now completely cut off from all means of telegraphic communication. Ambassador Bayard unveiled the "American" memorial window in the Shakespeare Church at Stratford.

CONGRESS.-Both branches in session. = The Indian Appropriation bill was passed; the Republican caucus fixed May 18 as the date of adjournment. - House: on the General Pension bill was continued.

DOMESTIC .- The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention elected eight Quay delegatesat-large to St. Louis, === The International Arbitration Congress closed its session in Washsentative Hall engaged in a fight in the Capitol at Washington. - The Virginia Republican State Convention was held in Staunton. Ex-Judge Gilbert Robertson died at his home in Troy, N. Y. — United States Minister Willis arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Mayor Strong sent

the Compromise School bill to Albany with his approval === The Jesse Seligman memorial was unveiled at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. James C. Carter and ex-Minister E. J. Phelps spoke for the railroad companies in the joint traffic hearing before Judge Wheeler. Chief of Police Conlin began his fifty days' vacation, and Inspector Cortright took temporary command of the force. - The annual dinner of St. George's Society was held. === Testimony favorable to Superintendent Pierce was given in the inquiry regarding the Home for Children at White Plains. - Philadelphia defeated New-York at baseball by a score of 19 = Stocks were irregular.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, possibly followed by showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 69 degrees; lowest, 48; average 59%.

The prospects of an early closing of the Congressional session are improving. A conference of the Republican Senators was held yesterday, and without serious opposition it was agreed that adjournment should be taken on May 18. This date agrees fairly closely with provisional date suggested by members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, to whom by courtesy the fixing of the time for adjournment belongs. That many of the bills waiting to be acted on will be disposed of in the short time remaining is not probable, but an early ending of the session will make a record pleasing to the country at large.

The Platt-Raines, jr., arrangement to give bonds for saloonkeepers who take out certificates under the new law is now in good working order. The company of which young Platt is the manager, and with which young Raines is connected, has established offices on the floor below those of the Deputy Excise Commissioner for New-York, and communication between the two will be easy. Two other surety companies have opened temporary offices in the same building. They were wise to make temporary arrangements, for all the business will naturally go to the Platt, jr., concern.

It is plain that Boss Platt's energies for the next few days must be devoted to securing Governor Morton's signature to the Greater New-York bill not later than Tuesday next. The Governor has it in his power to retain the bill until after the adjournment, next Thursday, when it would become one of the thirty-day bills: but in that case there could be no Greate New-York Commission, for the members of this body must be confirmed by the Senate. Any efforts to influence the action of the Governor by mass-meetings or otherwise, must therefore be made as early as possible, if those who engage in them expect to produce any effect.

The extradition of the men who stole the Bur den jewels is, of course, a matter of real im-portance, and no efforts should be spared to bring them back and have them adequately pun-But many people will question the wisdom of District Attorney Fellows in sending one of his highly paid assistants to London at the bile expense to see that the business is prop-y conducted. There is no precedent for this se, though Colonel Fellows thinks there is The conduct of the Radicals, from M. Clemen-

a decision of the Court of Appeals that justifies his action. The people of New-York will certainly not approve such extravagance in the use of the taxpayers' money.

Mayor Strong's approval of the School Reform bill insures the final enactment of this excellent measure, since Governo- Morton is so thoroughly committed to the policy of reform in our publie schools that he is certain to sign it. The Mayor's reasons for approving the measure should be convincing to all fair minds, and we do not believe it will be long before those men and women who have opposed the bill will acknowledge its great merits. The majority of the Board of Education have been in the opposition, but they will pursue a short-sighted policy if they do not put forth their best efforts to make the new law a success in its practical workings. One of the duties of the Board will be to determine the number of school districts into which the city shall be divided, though the act provides that there shall be not less than fifteen. For each of these districts the Mayor is to appoint five inspectors. In all probability he will select many of the present trustees for this duty, and thus the keeping of the people in touch with the schools, which has been such a strong point in the minds of many of the opponents of the Page-Pavey bill, will be satisfactorily accomplished. The fight for the abolition of the ward trustees has been a long and bitter one, but there can be no question that the end will crown the work.

THE ONE ISSUE ABOVE OTHERS.

It is a special gift of self-government that the people settle one thing at a time. While philosophers, closet thinkers, professional reformers, practical politicians, spoils hunters, and men whose minds grasp but one idea of religion or of temperance, are all pulling in contrary directions, the plain people, as Mr. Lincoln called them, are wonderfully likely to seize upon the one thing which they can settle for all time, and to settle that so that it stays settled. This year has given an astonishing illustration of that faculty. There are all sorts of cross-purposes in the air, but they count for nothing, because the people have a determination to put an end to foreign warfare against their industries under the color of Free-Trade theories. He who does not perceive that an intense and uncompromising desire for full and impartial protection completely submerges all other aims and interests in this Presidential contest has been reading current news with blind eyes.

The silver boiters and the Democrats thought they could force a different issue upon the people. They have only succeeded in making the demand for Protection more overwhelming. When they stopped all reform of the tariff, and even had the audacity to prevent sufficient increase of revenue to meet necessary expenditures and prevent borrowing, they were unaware that they were in fact dealing the deathblow to agitation for silver coinage. They deliberately forced the people to choose between Protection with a gold standard and no Protection with debased currency. The people have been choosing, and the declarations of Republican conventions in every State from Maine to Oregon tell the result. Silver advocates, who had been irresistible in the politics of their own States, have been so completely buried under popular majorities for Protection that they have been compelled to take their choice between staying out of the National Convention altogether, or going there as the pledged opponents of silver coinage. State after State which has for many years cast no vote that was not for silver has thrust out of the way, as hostile to American industries, the attempt to sacrifice Protection by dividing its friends on the monetary question.

Every practical man sees that the single issue of Protection has submerged every other in the selection of delegates to the National Convention. Differences of locality or personal prefer ence count for nothing. The one irresistible pur pose has been to nominate a known and certain champion of the protective policy. Machines have been broken in some States, and forced to submit in others with more or less humiliation. ngton. === Senator-elect Money and Repre- just as if they had no power whatever, because the people had a definite determination to which | that they had made themselves unnecessarily have favored Morton or Reed or Allison, it has been always with the belief that he would go as far as anybody to defend home industries, and with the unconcealed intention to take the man who should be found in convention the best and safest representative of that one object.

The politicians will find it safe not to disregard this popular demand. They cannot get a respectable vote in convention for any man who is not absolutely committed by his past record to the full protection of American industries, and they cannot afford to make that issue subordinate to any other. Political managers are bluntly informed that the question this year is not whether one candidate or another best suits them, but whether one candidate or another will most surely draw to the Republican ticket the support of millions of workingmen, and thus make certain a thorough reconstruction of the tariff. The sooner leaders understand this situation, the less will they get hurt by collision with a resistless popular demand.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The long contest between the Constitution and the would-be Commune in France has reached an acute stage. It verged upon it two months ago, when the Senate refused to vote confidence in the Ministry and the Ministry refused to resign. A crisis was then averted only by the moderation and patriotism of the Senate. But this week the crisis has come. The Senate again withheld its confidence from the Ministry. More than that, it refused to vote the Mada gascar credits which that Ministry required. The Ministry at first sought to maintain its ground, and to bring on a revolution against the Senate. It would, if it could, have revised the Constitution so as to abolish the Senate and to put the Government of France in the hands of a single Chamber-a revival of the Convention of Robespierre. In this it got little encouragement. The Chamber of Deputies was not inclined to back it up in a fight against the Senate and the Constitution. The President refused to aid it. So there was nothing to do but to

resign. This result enrages the Radicals and Socialists almost beyond expression. When the Bourgeols Ministry came in, the first really Radical Ministry the Republic had had, they exulted greatly. They thought they could forthwith turn the Government upside down, remodel the Constitution, and at least pave the way for the re-establishment of the Commune. It was only week before last that they succeeded in reopening the Paris "Labor Exchange," which the Dupuy Ministry had closed three years before because it was a centre of treason and disorder. The reopening was characteristic. The people wore red scarfs, gathered in the "Hall of Strikes," listened to savage denunciations of M. Dupuy, shouted "Hurrah for Socialism!" and "Down with the Senate!" and sang the "Carmagnole." That was on April 11. On April 23 the Constitutional and Republican Senate tri-

umphed, and the revolutionary and Radical Ministry was compelled to resign. The struggle will doubtless be continued. It is nowhere near the end. But not only the present advantage, but the prospective advantage as well, is on the side of the Senate. The best sentiment of France is on that side. Even some

Radical leaders have been constrained to con-

demn the conduct of the Bourgeois Ministry.

present day, has not been such as to encourage sober-minded Frenchmen to give to them the absolute control of the Government, without in having a strong and wise man in the Presidential chair, who will not be swayed by storms of factional clamor nor frightened into flight by the menaces of the mob. We shall expect to hear another campaign of denunciation waged against him. Above all, he will be called "bourgeois"-"an epithet which the riffraff apply to what is respectable." But he will not be moved. Neither, let it be hoped, will the Constitution. The French Republic is too well founded to be at this late day turned over to the tender mercies of Commune or Convention.

DYING, BUT NOT DEAD.

Senator Ellsworth's pet project of annexing the Niagara Falls Reservation to the Republican machine seems to be in a bad way. Perhaps it was too rank for the taste of a majority of the Legislature, but there is a limit beyond which it is not deemed profitable to carry the jammingthrough process, and the Ellsworth monstrosity has apparently been laid out for burial. At all events, a conference of Republican Senators which the member for Niagara called yesterday in the hope of inducing his colleagues to make the transfer bill a party measure refused to meet his wishes in the matter by a large major-There is a strong probability, therefore, that the commission which has discharged Its duty with such intelligence and probity as to win the confidence and gratitude of the people, and which has consequently been decorated with the resentment of the bosses, will continue to protect the Reservation. The machine must hate to see so good a thing kept beyond its reach, instead of being turned over to the Fish, Game and Forest Commission, but the prospect certainly is that Mr. Ellsworth and his friends will have to wait at least another year.

Nevertheless, in this case as in others of similar import, we earnestly advise members of the Legislature who cannot be coerced, and who cannot be tricked when their eyes are open, to watch intently for the first symptom of resuscitation. The Niagara job is likely to survive until the final gavel falls.

WAIT TILL MONDAY.

In the course of the debate prior to the passage of the Greater New-York bill on Wednesday, Mr. O'Grady, the Republican leader in the Assembly, went out of his way to announce that no supplementary legislation would follow and that the date of adjournment would not be postponed. Whether Mr. O'Grady supposed that he knew what he was talking about, or merely took the chances of hitting it right for the purpose of the moment, we have no means of ascertain ing. It is certain, however, that competent observers of current events attributed little importance to the gentleman's assertion, and their incredulity has since been justified by "The New-York Evening Sun," which, like its parent, is seldom, if ever, left without accurate information as to the intentions of the Republican machine. We learn from our contemporary that the Legislature, which according to form will adjourn as usual over Sunday, has as usual been called to assemble at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on that day, this time for the purpose of disenssing the feasibility and general advantage of introducing the commission bills which have been ready and awaiting orders for many weeks. If the omens are considered favorable the sesston will doubtless be prolonged in the expectation of "jamming them through." In this respect the situation has not changed, and will not change until after the Sunday session. The programme will be definitely decided there and

York. Nobody would be either enlightened or lawmaking has brought upon them. confused by anything which they might say, but they would probably be given to understand in the course of the Sunday experience meeting were universally known not to possess. Keep your mouths shut tight until Monday, gentlemen, and then give us the straight tip.

THE JUGGERNAUT OF MANHATTAN.

There was another warning of disaster on Wednesday evening. A Broadway cable-car, erowded with passengers as usual, was sent flying at top speed round the Fourteenth st. curve. It crashed against a crosstown car which was at that moment passing. The latter car was wrecked. The driver of it was seriously injured, escaping death by what seemed a miracle. The conductor and one passenger fumped for their lives from the rear platform and were unburt. Happily, there were no other passengers. Had the car been crowded, as was the one that crashed into it, wholesale maining and slaughter would have been the sure result It is not to the credit of their management, but merely of their luck, that the Traction Company people have not to-day the blood of a dozen murdered victims on their hands.

For let there be no mistake as to the responsi bility, not only for this accident, but also for the greater one which may come to-day or tomorrow, and which is morally certain to come at some time. The gripman of the offending car on Wednesday was arrested for sending his car along at a reckless rate of speed. He will perhaps be fined by the court, and dismissed from the service of the company. But that will be a sorry kind of justice. The gripman was not at fault for the collision. His only fault lay in ever taking service under the Traction Company. Once he did that, he was compelled to obey its rules, and its rules required him to do the very thing for which he is now to be punished. It is the makers of those rules, the managers of the company, who are at fault. They, instead of their wretched agent, should be brought to the bar of justice.

This Traction Company orders its men, under penalty of dismissal from its service, to send the cars along at reckless speed. It requires them, if they want to get their wages, to endan ger the limbs and lives of the public. That is the simple fact of the case. And it does this so deliberately and wantonly that it really seems to be doing it just for the sake of malice and sheer deviltry. Years ago, when cars were dragged by horses, the rule given to drivers, and painted conspicuously on every car, was, "Walk your horses on curves and switches." Now with cable traction, with speed twice as great and cars twice as heavy as before, the still more imperative command is to go around the sharpest curves at the highest possible speed, and under circumstances that render it absolutely impossible to stop the car until the curve is passed.

It is an incessant and flagrant violation of the common law of the land, and of every law of sense and decency. That it should be permitted for a single day is a reproach to our civilization. That it should be permitted year after year is a damning indictment of our law and justice and of our estimate of the value of human safety and the sacredness of human life. The system is as dangerous and as inexcusable as it would be to turn a menagerie of wild beasts loose in the streets, or to stack up dynamite cartridges at every corner. There have been so many jokes made, and so many comic cartoons drawn, about the mismanagement of the cable roads that a large share of the public may have come to disregard the serious side of it. Such an occur-

ceau and his protege Boulanger down to the rence as that of Wednesday ought to open every eye to the real circumstances of the case.

It is no joke, this Juggernaut of Manhattan, It is an insolent, wanton, brutal outrage, that check or balance. Moreover, France is blessed violates the rights of every one who comes into contact with it, that tramples upon the weak and puts even the strongest in deadly peril. It is difficult for a robust man to patronize the cable-cars without much actual discomfort and some serious danger to limb and life. It is wellnigh impossible for a woman to do so, at the very hours when most are compelled to ride, without suffering personal indignities and insults that in a less civilized or less supine community would call for stern redress. But we let such things go on, and increase and multiply and despoil the earth, as though they were the best possible institutions in the best possible

Timbuctoo has one vast advantage over New-York. It has no Broadway cable-cars.

THE ALCOHOL REBATE.

The Committee of Ways and Means seems to have made one serious mistake. Because the Secretary of the Treasury has chosen wilfully to disobey one of the provisions of the Wilson law the committee has consented to report a bill repealing the provision in question, Section 61. This provision in principle makes a binding contract between the Government and "manu-"facturers who use alcohol in the arts or in any "medicine or other like compound," for it declares that they may use the same, and, on satis fying the Collector of Internal Revenue that the alcohol has been so used "and delivering up "the stamps which show that the tax has been "paid thereon, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States a rebate for "repayment of the tax so paid." The Secretary knew that this provision would lessen the revenue of the Government. He therefore refused to prescribe any regulations for carrying out this section, and when the manufacturers who had used alcohol under the provisions of the law applied for a rebate, it was refused to them on the ground that it was impossible to enforce that part of the act. The department then tried to get the committee to report a retroactive repealing bill, depriving the manufacturers of the rebate which they might obtain through the courts or the Court of Claims.

It is creditable to the committee that it flatly refused to consent to such repudlation of an obligation of the Government, although some members favored that course. But the committee has, nevertheless, consented to report a bill repealing Section 61 of the Wilson act, which provides for payment of the rebate on alcohol used in manufacture. It can hardly be denied that an intelligent and honest revenue law would not have contained precisely such a provision as that of the Wilson act. Neither would such a law have contained the whiskey or the sugar frauds, or other provisions for which beneficiaries were willing to pay large sums. But this provision, having once passed and taken effect by the refusal of the President to veto the bill, became by his act and the act of a Democratic Corgress an obligation from which the Government cannot properly free itself by

Moreover, tinkering the Wilson act for the benefit of the Administration, and to relieve the Treasury from a disagreeable duty which It imposes, and the performance of which would expose before the country more fully the unwisdom of the law and the incapacity of its framers, is not exactly in order when any proper amendment of the act is refused to the industries of the country. It is to be remembered that this refusal is upheld and even urged by the Administration. The Secretary who violates the law by failing to execute it is himself largely responsible for the failure of Congress to amend it in matters far more important than the re-In the mean time we venture to suggest to bate on alcohol. If the Democrats will not con-Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Odell and others who occa-sionally speak before they are spoken to, that adequate revenue, and defend home industries. they would do well to refrain from all predictive would be well to let them bear the evil and tions relating to the subject of Greater New- face the disgrace which their own incompetent

GENESIS OF A DEMOCRAT'S PLANK.

everything else had to yield. If conventions ridiculous by assuming an authority which they making sharp points in controversy. His statement about money makes one which the Presi-dent and his Democratic supporters will find too sharp for their comfort. He says: "It is "difficult to keep up with the Administration, it "so often moves on in the direction of the de "mands of the thrifty in finance. I would be "willing to take as the Democratic policy or platform the declaration made in the law repealing the Sherman act," which is quoted by Mr. Morrison and given below. Everybody remembers how fiercely the President and his friends fought for that law, and also that exactly half the Democrats voting or paired in the Senate were for the bill-namely, twenty-two for and tweaty-two against it-so that this pet measure of the Administration was passed by the twenty-six Republicans voted or paired in its favor, only eleven of them being against it The President gained this sole success of his second term by pushing through the bill which Senator Voorhees reported at his desire, containing the following declaration, which Colonel Morrison quotes as the Democratic platform be would be willing to accept now:

And it is hereby declared to be the policy of And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of coins of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts.

It will be observed that all the Administration

It will be observed that all the Administration journals are savagely denouncing Mr. Morrison as one who wants "harmony at any price," and pretending that no sound-money man can accept the very declaration which all of them fought for, tooth and nail, in August, 1893, and which the President signed. But next let the following declaration be compared with the act demanded by the Administration three years ago:

We contend for honest money; for a currency of gold, silver and paper, with which to measure our exchanges that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor; and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of value of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. This is the Ohio Republican platform, for

which the so-called "sound-money Democrats" profess great detestation. Yet it is immeasurably stronger in tone and statement than the declaration for which the Administration and these "sound-money Democrats" fought in repealing the Sherman act, and it deliberately rejects and omits as tricky and evasive the proposal "to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value." dodge so insulting to the intelligence of the people naturally found its origin in a Democratic Administration bill, and not in a Republican platform. But next compare the following:

The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the

parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dol-lar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

This is the Republican platform of 1892, upon

signed the act of 1890, stopping forever the

coinage of silver dollars, and the issue of notes not having a gold dollar's worth of metal behind them, and declaring it the "established policy of the United States to maintain the two "metals on a parity with each other upon the "present legal ratio or such ratio as may be pro-'vided by law." Here we trace back all the sound-money declarations of either party within the last six years to the work in 1890 of Sherman and Allison in the Senate, McKinley and Reed in the House, and Harrison in the Executive Chamber, all striving together to stop continued coinage of dollars that were not dollars, and continued issue of notes not having dollars behind them, and to make it the sworn duty of every executive officer of the Government to pay gold to every creditor or note-holder who prefers it, because in no other way can the parity of the two metals be maintained. That idea was the Republican platform of 1892, and after abusing and berating it, just as every Democrat had opposed the Sherman act itself, the Democrats came along, as usual, three years behindhand to embrace it in the Administration act of 1893, though only half of them in the Senate would support it even then. Colonel Morrison has progressed so far that in 1896 he is willing to accept the principle of the act of 1800. But because the Administration itself has so persistently falsified about the meaning and effect of that enactment, it is now forced to go further, whether its party goes or not. The Republican party also will probably decide, as the Ohlo and many other Republican conventions have decided, that language which Democrats and silver men have chosen to falsely interpret calls for a statement which shall make the position of the party so plain that not even a silver monomaniac or a Democratic President can misinterpret it.

An early adjournment of Congress is desirable, and can be had easily, but the members of both houses can afford to devote a little time to the important question of laying down rules that will more adequately protect the country from the evils resulting from lack of stringency in barring out undesirable immigrants.

"An ideal candidate and an ideal President"that is what the Democrats of Massachusetts say that the Hon. William E. Russell, familiarly known as Billy, would be. Apparently this is just what the Democracy of the Nation is looking for, but it may be doubted whether the rest of the country will take Billy at the home valuation. All the same, it was a nice thing for the Massachusetts Democrats to say. Then, too, it was handsome in them to send John E. and George Fred to St. Louis as chief guardians of Billy's boom. On the whole, Tuesday was a great day for Billy.

They seem to be preparing for a dry Sunday on the other side of the North River. But this announcement will not begin to cause the dismay in this city that would have been occasioned prior to the opening of the numerous Raines law hotels that have sprung up like mushrooms in the last week or two.

Chicago has worked a screaming puff of itself into a school geography, and will now no doubt try to supplant the old catechism with a new one containing interrogations and answers relating to its amazing development. There is no doubt that it would smuggle a reading notice of itself into the Psalter, if it had the chance. It is necessary to watch Chicago all the time, she is so constantly up to her dark and vain ways and tricks, and is so unscrupulous in all her statistical and other performances. Before we know it she will be indoctrinating the youth of the ountry with the idle theory that she is of more consequence than St. Louis, a lesson which they will have to unlearn before they are fit for any position of trust or responsibility.

What is a hotel? and What is a meal? are two burning questions that have been forced on pub-He attention by the Raines law.

by President James Howell in the affairs of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. Howell seems to think that he has a cinch on the office he has filled so long. It is time to disturb his comfortable belief on that point.

The radical fault in the proposition to turn the Brooklyn Bridge over to the elevated railroads is, that it would sacrifice the welfare of the majority to that of the minority. It would be very convenient for those who travel on the elevated roads. But how about those who do not, yet who form the vast majority of the Bridge patrons? It would be a saving to the man who wants to go to East New-York by the elevated road to get the whole ride from New-York for five cents, instead of the seven and a half he has to pay now. But the man who merely wanted to go to Brooklyn Heights would have to pay five cents just for the ride across the Bridge, instead of only two and a half, as now; and so would the man who wanted to ride on a surface car in Brooklyn.

PERSONAL.

Miss Lena Saunders, who has just died in New-Orleans, went to that city seventeen years ago from Connecticut, and devoted herself to the work of Christianizing and civilizing the Chinamen of New-Orleans. Her first intention was to work among the negroes, under the auspices of the Congrega tional Mission Board, of Norwich, Conn., but the needs of the Chinese appealed to her more strongly, and her self-denying labors among them earned for her the admiration and respect of everybody in the

Judge George F. Lawton, a lifelong friend of the late Governor Greenhalge, will deliver a sulogy of him in Lowell, Mass., on Sunday.

The World's Proctor Memorial Association has announced that it will erect the largest observatory in the world on the summit of Mount San Miguel near San Diego. Cal., as a memorial to the cele-The association was organized some years ago in California, but it is proposed to make the observa-tory of an international character, and secure, if possible, the co-operation of the leading Government of the world. The intention is to equip the instituof the world. The intention is to equip the institu-tion with the largest telescopes ever constructed, the first one to have lenses five times the size of the Lick and four times that of the Yerkes telescope; if it proves a success, still more powerful instruments will be constructed on the sectional-lens principle invented by Astronomer Cathman, of Chicago, Mount San Miguel comprises about 12,000 acres and has an elevation of 3,600 feet.

Considerable comment was caused in Paris a few days ago by the absence of M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, from the fêtes at Belfort. One of the official journals now declares that his absence was only indirectly due to the presence of chancellor von Hohenlohe in Paris. The German Government, it seems, had let it be understood that if the pres-ence of the Prince in Prance should lead to any manifestations of enuity the vexatious regulations regarding passports would be introduced again in Aisace-Lorraine. cial journals now declares that his absence was Twenty brother clergymen of Philadelphia gave a

farewell dinner the other evening to the Rev. "The Examiner," of this city, says that on a cer-

tain Sunday afternoon, just before the sermon, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, said to the congregation: "My church duties during the last week have been very numerous and exacting, and it was utterly impos-sible for me to prepare more than one sermon, which I preached to you this morning. I can serve which a present of you this morning. I can serve you better and do better justice to myself by giving you a sermon which I have read during the last week, and which gained a very deep hold upon me." He then proceeded to give in his own language the thought of the sermon he had read, to the great in-terest and apparent satisfaction of the large congre-

Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, is spending a few days in Philadelphia as the guest of Archbishop

noon at the school of the Misses Ely, at Riv Drive and Eighty-fifth-st. Mme. Calve was p for the benefit of Mount Holyoke College, which ran as candidate the President who had eral hundred dollars were realized for the tion. Some of the guests and visit James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. H. A. V. Post, Mrs. Regis Post. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Cyrus Lawrence, Mis I rence, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Ivins, Cossuleral Bruwaert, General and Mrs. Viele, Mrs. and Carnegle, Miss Masters, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Mrs. Alfred Harrison, Mrs. William G. C. Mrs. Berwind, Mrs. Sheldon, James Otta, Mrs. Cerick Edey, Mr. and Mrs. Harris C. Fahneston, Miss Parsons.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. William P. Abbott, of No. 14 West Par second-st., gave a luncheon on Wes second-st., gave a lance tables, pink, yellow noon. There were three tables, pink, yellow green, artistically arranged and decorated. those present were Mrs. S. W. Bowne, Mrs. I. Walker, Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mrs. H. P. Garder, Mrs. L. Walker, Mrs. J. H. Smith, Mrs. Robert Westcott, Mrs. Carle Cohn, Mrs. Eugene Crow, Mrs. Robert Brundret, Mrs. Cornelius Poillon, Mrs. J. D. Trenor, Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Harry M. Archer, Miss Annie and Miss Helen L. Archer,

The Rev. George F. Clover, assistant chaplain St. Luke's Hospital, in this city, married Mar-Laura Brand, one of the belles of Louisville, Ky, in that city on Wednesday. The wedding, which was one of the fashionable occurrences of the social season, took place in St. Andrew's Chi at noon, and the Rev. Alonzo Wood, of this city, a relative of the bride, officiated. The best mas was Stephen W. Roach, also of this city. On the was Stephen W. Roach, also of this city. On the evening before the marriage Mr. Roach entertained the wedding party at dinner at the Pendember of the Wedding party at dinner at the Pendember of the Wedding party at dinner at the Pendember of the Wedding party at dinner at the Pendember of the Wedding party at dinner of the Wedding Lang Brand, Miss Margaret Duncan, Miss Elsie Gaylou Miss Douglas Quarrier, Miss Sophia Woolley Miss Douglas Quarrier, Miss Sophia Woolley Miss Douglas Quarrier, Miss Florence Dumeshil and Messan George Frederick Clover, Stephen W. Roach and G. W. Crockett, of New-York; John H. Brand, Arthur G. Langham, Edwin Ferguson, Pass Stouffer, A. O. Brand and Dr. Rogers, of Columbus, Ohlo. The bridegroom is a brother of Lieutenant-Commander Richard Clover, U. S. N. www.will take command of the Dolphin on April 31.

Nashville, Tenn., April 23.-The Count de Poun tales, of Paris, France, his father and best man reached Nashville last night. On April 27 he was marry Miss Drouillard, of this city, daughter of Captain J. P. Drouillard, who served during the we on General Rosecrans's staff.

Albany, April 23 (Special).-The marriage of Man Louisa Parker, daughter of General Amass I Parker, and Henry Roy Sweny, son of the lan Captain Alfred H. Sweny, took place in St. Peters Church this afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Battershi officiated. The best man was Dr. C. C. Schuye, of Plattsburg, and the ushers were Louis R. Parke Dr. Frederick J. Cox, R. V. De W. Walsh as Henry Whitting Garfield. There were no bride-maids.

Norwalk, Conn., April 23 (Special).—Miss Ently Caroline Mossman was married to Charles E. Hubell, of New-York City, at 1 o'clock this afternoon is the large front parlor of Congressman E. G. Hurhandsome home in West-ave. The Rev. Thomas L Noble performed the ceremony. The arrangem for the wedding had been made quietly and the my tials were witnessed by a small family gatheris and two or three intimate friends of the bride. So after the solemn ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hubbel left for New-York City; they will go West on a wedding tour and will afterward live in New-York where Mr. Hubbell is assistant manager of the American Biscuit Company. The bride is a sister Mrs. E. J. Hill and of Dr. E. A. Mossman.

MORE CEREMONIES AT STRATFORD

THE PLAYERS' GIFT PRESENTED-AMBASSADO BAYARD UNVEILS THE "AMERICAN"

MEMORIAL WINDOW. London, April 23.—The most interesting ceremony of the day at Stratford took place in the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at 4 o'clock this afternoon when United States Consul Parker presented to the theatre and museum a portrait of Edwin

Booth as Hamlet, on behalf of The Players of New-York, the club founded and endowed by Mr. At noon the Rev. George Arbuthnot, the rice of Trinity, whose guest Mr. Bayard was today, dedicated a window in the Shakespeare Church made at a cost of \$400 with money received from American visitors to Shakespeare's tomb and from others whom the vicar interested in the project during a recent visit to the United States. The window represents Our Lord in His Mobar's arms receiving the worship of the Magi. In the lights on one side are the figures representing the Dagual Church, St. Egwin, Bishop of Worcester, and Dagual

land at the time of the colonizing of America the first to suggest the sending of a bishes to America, though the suggestion was never carried out. On the other side of the window are the figures of Amerigo Vespucci, Christopher Columbus and William Penn. When the window is com-

but this will not be ready this year. The dedication of the window was accompanied by a special
religious service, after which the Ambassador wveiled it and delivered a short address.

In the evening F. R. Benson's company gave a
performance of "Richard II," a play practically
unknown to English audiences since Charles Kear
revived it at the Princess's Theatre, and Samuel
Phelps placed it on the boards at Sadier's Wela
The Stratford revival, however, was more thorough
than either of these. The scenery was painted
under Mr. Benson's direction, and included the
"Lists at Coventry," gay with shields and bannera
bearing arms and badges of the knights, noble
and prelates mentioned in the play. These heralde
devices, as well as the costumes, were copied from
contemporary authorities. For the abdication
scene a special reproduction of Westminster fall
was painted. This historical building, aithough
originally erected by a king of the Norman line,
was repaired, reproduct and heautified by Richard
II. It was finished in the year of his abdication,
and it was within its venerable walls that he resigned his crown to his kinsman, Bolingbroke. SHAKESPEARE CLUB RECEPTION.

The Shakespeare Club, of New-York City, held its ninth annual reception at the Hotel Marihor-ough last evening, Shakespeare's birthday, The guests were received by the president, F. George Smedley and Mrs. Smedley, Mrs. John De Witt Warner, Miss Lillian Mills and John M. Kyle, of the Entertainment Committee. The programm, mainly Shakespearian, included: Piano selo, Miss Mulford: recitation. Dr. William December; sons. Mulford; recitation, Dr. William Davenport; sons, T. Francis Bohan; recitation, Miss Lillian Mills; song, Miss Douglass; paper, by Miss Ross; recita Frederick A. Parkhurst. Among those present were Frederick A. Parkhurst. Among those present were Colonel and Mrs. F. Loveland, Colonel and Mrs. G. E. Sprague, Mrs. Bery, Mrs. Lepper, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. George Tucker Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. William B. Davenper, Appleton Morgan, Mrs. Anna Randail Diehl, Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie J. Tompkins, Alignary, Miss Worstell, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Sakett, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Halsey, John De Witt Wagner, J. Ward Warner, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Henrictta Beebe, the Misses Young, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, Dr., and Mrs. Charles Treat. Dr. Singleton and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson.

WHY SHAKESPEARE WROTE HIS PLAYS.

London, April 23 .- "The Daily Telegraph," in an article appropriate to the day-the festival George-expresses the hope that President Cleve land will put a red rose in the lapel of his coat for the sake of Shakespeare and St. George. In giving both nations the matchless po

of his genius, the paper says. Shakespeare surely intended that no serious and lasting quarrel should ever divide the two kindred peoples, bound so is dissolubly together.

EXERCISES AT THE FORREST HOME.

Philadelphia, April 23.—Shakespeare Day was cele-brated in an interesting manner at the Forcest Home, Holmesburg, this afternoon. The programms was arranged by J. F. Zimmerman, with the co-operation of Joseph Jefferson, Creston Clarke, Wil-lam Gillette and other well-known players. Man am Gillette and other well-known players, Many invited guests were present. Bishop's Shakes pearian overture was played by Hessler's Chestaut Street Opera House orchestra, and it was followed by an address by Joseph Jefferson on Shakespears. After several songs and recitations the third and fourth acts of Hamlet were given, followed by singing, recitations and orchestral music. The entertainment was held in a mammoth tent on the lawn.

AFFAIRS AT THE OPERA. The opera bids fair to close brilliantly, in spile

of the lassitude noticeable in the attitude of the mentary season. "Faust" on Wednesday evening and "Falstaff" last night were heard by fine audi-ences, and enjoyed as heartily as anything earlier in the season. For the sake of Verd's marvellous comedy it was especially gratifying to observe the amount of supregulation heatowed upon it under upamount of appreciation bestowed upon it under toward circumstances, for it had begun to seem as if the local public were stiffneckedly determined not to enjoy it. Applause last night was frequent and hearty. The cast was the same as at previous and hearty. The cast was the same as at previous performances. To-night will be given up to the performances of the managers, and a brilliant show can be expected in the audience-room as well as an the stage. Two additional representations have been arranged for next week. "Tristan und Isoids" as Monday and "Carmen" on Tuesday.